



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

QUADOGHE

BY J. SEYMOUR CURREY

This word, occurring as it does in old Indian treaties, deeds of sale, and on some of the maps issued in Colonial times, has been a puzzle to many students of the early history of the West.

Henry H. Hurlbut, in his work entitled "Chicago Antiquities," published in 1881, shows a facsimile of a portion of Mitchell's map of 1755. Upon a space just south of Lake Michigan, about where Michigan City is now located, is a region inscribed with this name. Commenting upon this and other features found on the map, Hurlbut writes: "Quadoghe has its place without any very definite appearance of what it is intended to mean, though believed to indicate the locality of an Indian tribe of that name at some former date."

The inscription on the map is as follows: "Quadoghe; so-called by the Six Nations, the extent of their territories and bounds of their deed of sale to the crown of Britain 1701, renewed in 1720 and 1744." The full text of the deed of sale thus referred to is given in the "New York Colonial Documents," Vol. IV, page 908; and is there described as a place "containing in length about eight hundred miles and in breadth four hundred miles." This estimate of its dimensions is, however, much exaggerated, without doubt.

In a volume entitled "Miscellanies," by Colonel Arent De Peyster, the British commandant at Detroit in 1781, there is given in a supplement at the end of the volume a list of Indian tribes. On page CVII of the supplement the name "Quatoghie" occurs, and in a parenthesis is given the name "Wyandots," with an explanation as follows: "Once southern side Lake Michigan; sold their lands to England in 1707." The writer of the supplement makes a mistake in the year in which the sale was made (1707 instead of 1701), and seems to regard the name as that of an Indian tribe.

That the name, or one quite similar to it, was applied to a tribe of Indians is, however, not to be denied. In the "New York Colonial Documents," Vol. V, page 791, the speech of an Indian chief, made in the year 1726, is given, in which he mentions among other tribes that of the "Quatoges." Also, in Vol. VI, page 391, of the same series, the editor, Dr. E. B. O'Callaghan, explains in a note that a certain tribe referred to in the text was "was probably Quatoghees or Hurons, settled at this time at Sandusky." The time mentioned was 1747.

Mr. John F. Steward of Chicago, who has given some attention to the subject, regards the word "Quadoghe" as meaning a boundary or a region marking a boundary (so named by the Iroquois), rather than as the name of a tribe. In a letter to the writer Mr. Steward states it as his opinion that Quadoghe refers to a "certain region." The Miamis of Upper Indiana were called "Twightwees" by the Iroquois. The latter, in the "deed of sale," referred to previously, regarded their territory as running westward "till it butts upon the Twightwees * * * by a place called Quadoghe."

In his work entitled "Lost Maramech," Mr. Steward gives on page 33 a facsimile of a fragment of Gibson's map of 1763, upon which is printed the name Quadoghe in the same position as found on many other maps of the period. Mr. Steward has a large collection of early maps and in the letter already referred to, he says that the name Quadoghe is found on the following maps: Mitchell's, 1755; D'Anville's, 1756; an official British map of 1763; Pownall's, 1777 and 1794; Baron de la Tour's, 1779 and 1784; and Bowles' map of 1783. The writer has also seen it on an old Italian map in the possession of the Chicago Historical Society with the inscription in the Italian language.

It is to be hoped that some investigator will find it worth while to make a more exhaustive examination of this subject than the present writer has been able to do. It seems quite impossible to find any description or discussion concerning the matter among our historical writers.

The title is a striking one, and there is here, one may believe, a field for a bit of historical inquiry that would well repay an investigation.